मद	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95 (सं०प्रा०)	95-96 (ब,प्रा०)
सिंचाई पर राजसहायल ता**	903	1852	3791	4630	5214	5579	उ०न०	उ०न०

नोटः ब०प्रा०-बजट प्राक्कलन, सं०प्रा०-संशोधित प्राक्कलन, अ-अनन्तिम, उ०न०-उपलब्ध पू०वा०-पूर्व वास्तविक, वा०या०-वार्षिक योजना प्रक्षेपण

*सी०एस०ओ० के आंकड़े के आधार पर 1990-91 तक बिजली पर राज सहायता सभी विद्युत बोर्डों और निगमों के लिए समग्र राजसहायता है। 1991-92 से आगे, यह आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर केवल कृषि क्षेत्र से संबंधित है।

**नीति गत मामले के तौर पर किसानों को दिए जाने वाले पानी की आपूर्ति के लिए दरें कम रखी जाती है जिसका परिणाम यह है कि सरकारी सिंचाई प्रणाली को हानि होती है। सकल राजस्व की तुलना में प्रचालन लागत की अधिकता को इम्प्युटेड सिंचाई राजसहायता समझा जाता है।

विवरण-II

कृषि (1980-81 के मूल्य) में सकल पूंजी निर्माण

(रुपये करोड़ में)

वर्ष	योग	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र	निजी क्षेत्र	प्रतिशत	
				कालम 2 का कालम 3	कालम 3 का कालम 4
1970-71	2758	789	1968	29.6	71.9
1980-81	4636	1796	2840	38.7	61.3
1990-91	4594	1153	3441	25.1	74.9
1991-92	4729	1002	3727	21.2	78.8
1992-93	5371	1060	4311	19.7	80.3
1993-94	5586	1178	4408	21.1	78.9
1994-95(त)	5857	1095	4762	18.7	81.3

त०-तत्काल अनुमान

स्रोत-केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन

Privatisation of ONGC Oilfields

*32. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to privatise some proven oilfields of ONGC; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) Government of India has so far made two offers to private companies for development of discovered small and medium sized oil fields in the year 1992 and 1993.

Under the first offer made in 1992, 31 small sized fields (28 of ONGC and 3 of OIL) and 12 medium sized fields (6 of ONGC and 6 OIL) were offered to private companies for development. Contracts have been signed for development of 13 small sized fields (all of ONGC) and 5 medium sized fields (4 of ONGC and one of OIL) under this offer.

Under the second offer made in 1993, 33 small sized fields (28 of ONGC and 5 of OIL) and 8 medium sized fields (7 of ONGC and one of OIL) were offered for development to the private companies. The last date of submission of bids was 31st March, 1994. Government has so far approved the award of one medium sized fields i.e. Ratna and R-series under this offer.

Poverty Alleviation Schemes

*33. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the poverty alleviation schemes being implemented in the country;

(b) the targets and achievements during the last three years; and

(c) the effective measures Government propose to take for eradication of poverty in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) The major poverty alleviation schemes being implemented in the country are (i) The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), (ii) The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY); (iii) The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS); (iv) The Nehru Rozgar Yojana; (v) The Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP); (vi) The Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PM's IUPEP). While the first three Programmes are being implemented in the rural areas of the country the remaining three are urban poverty alleviation programmes. The details of the Programmes are given below:

(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP); IRDP is a Centrally Sponsored scheme, being implemented in all the blocks of the country since 1980. Under this scheme Central funds are allocated to States on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a State to the total rural poor in the country.

IRDP aims at providing self-employment opportunities to the rural poor through assistance in the form of subsidy and bank credit to enable them to acquire productive assets and appropriate skills to cross the poverty line on a sustained basis. The target group consists largely of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans whose household annual income is below the poverty line of Rs. 11000 at 1991-92 prices. Within the target group there is an ensured coverage of certain categories SC/ST 50%; women 40%; and physically handicapped 3%. The ceiling for subsidy is Rs. 6,000 for SC/ST families and the physically handicaped; for others Rs. 5,000 in Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) areas and Rs. 4,000 in the non-Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) areas.

Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) are two important sub-schemes of Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(ii) *Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY):* The JRY is a wage employment programme which has been in operation since 1989. The primary objective of the JRY is the generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed persons in the rural areas. The secondary objective is the creation of sustained employment by strengthening rural infrastructure and assets in favour of the rural poor for their direct and continuing benefits, and for improvement thereby in the overall quality of life for the people in the rural areas. Under the Yojana, funds are allocated among the States/UTs on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a State/UT to the total rural poor in the country. Further, the allocations to the districts within each State/UT are made on the basis of an index of backwardness which takes into account the proportion